

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSKS.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Marginella Veliei n. sp.

Shell oblong, the body-whorl tapering (somewhat *Conus*-like) from the rounded shoulder to the base, spire conic. Surface brilliant, enamelled over the sutures and throughout, pale olivaceous-buff, slightly bluish around the middle of body-whorl, the outer lip white. Whorls about 5, nearly flat, the last convex above, rather flattened in the middle. Aperture about four-fifths the length of shell, its upper half narrow, lower half about twice as wide; pale buff inside; outer lip slightly retracted at the two ends, smooth within, thickened by a moderate white callus outside, which is not produced upward to the preceding suture. Columella bearing four plaits, the lower three subequal, upper one slightly smaller and more deeply inserted.

*M. Veliei* × 2.

Alt. 15, diam. 7·1; alt. of aperture 12 mm.

Alt. 14·6, diam. 7·5; alt. of aperture 11·8 mm.

Boca Ciega Bay, Florida (Dr. J. W. Velie!).

This species resembles *M. Hindsii* Petit in outline, but the callous rib of the outer lip is not continued upward as in that species. It is notable for the rather slender and tapering form of the body-whorl and slight inward bend of the outer lip. It is somewhat remarkable that so large a *Marginella* as this has until now escaped notice on our Florida coast.

Siphonalia semiplicata n. sp.

Shell fusiform, tapering about an equal distance above and below, solid and strong, gray with some indistinct brownish patches. Whorls about 8, nucleus smooth (partly lacking by erosion); 5½ later whorls sculptured with cord-like spirals about equal to their intervals in width, about 11 in number on penultimate and three preceding whorls; last 1½ whorls having short, sometimes indistinct, sub-vertical waves at the shoulder, the preceding whorls merely convex, with no vertical folds. Last whorl contracted and produced at base

as usual, the siphon nearly straight, a little recurved. Aperture livid brown within, contained 1·8 times in length of shell; outer lip regularly arched, multirate within, the liræ extending to within about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. of lip-edge; columella concave above, straight, vertical and more heavily calloused in the middle, slanting to the left below. Alt. 47, diam. 24 mm.

Yokohama, Japan.

Allied to *S. fusoides*, *fusco-lineata*, etc., but in this species the vertical waves of the shoulder are entirely absent on the spire; the canal is nearly straight.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to the fact, kindly communicated to me by Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill, that *Siphonalia Stearnsii* Pilsbry is identical with *S. pseudobuccinum* Melv. and *S. hyperodon* Pils. is the same as *S. Mikado* Melv. Mr. Melvill's names were proposed in the Journal of Conchology (Leeds), V, p. 348.

Ischnochiton aspidaulax n. sp.

Shell oblong, slightly narrower in front, moderately elevated, *carinated*, the side slopes nearly straight. Surface somewhat shining, and (*a*) dark olive at the sides, a light olive band dappled with darker spots along the ridge, or (*b*) light dull bluish dappled with brown, and with some snow-white patches on valves ii, iii, v and vi; yellowish at the apices of valves.

Median valves not beaked, the sutures concave. Lateral areas well defined, but only a trifle raised, sculptured with *numerous distinct, unequal radial grooves, not extending to the apex*, and parted by unequal spaces, densely sculptured with *oblique or V-shaped scale-like granules, the apices of the V's directed toward the beaks*. Central areas very densely and minutely sculptured with longitudinal irregular wrinkles, somewhat converging, becoming finer toward the ridge, coarser in front of the diagonal line. Posterior valve with the micro slightly projecting, somewhat in front of the middle, posterior slope somewhat concave.

Interior bluish, with olive stains behind the valve-callus. Sinus rather narrow, straight and smooth, angular at the sides. Valve i with 10, valves ii to vii with 1-1, valve viii with 10 slits. Teeth rather long, sharp and smooth. Eaves narrow, deeply grooved above the teeth.

Girdle covered with compactly, irregularly imbricated glossy scales, very weakly striated, and measuring ·3 to ·25 mm. in width; *each scale olive-blackish with a broad outer border of white*. In a

general view, the girdle appears light olive with an ill-defined dusky bar opposite each valve.

Length 18, breadth 9 mm. (exclusive of girdle). Angle of divergence 119° .

Panamic region, exact locality not known.

Specimens of this elaborately sculptured *Ischnochiton* were received from Mr. W. J. Raymond some years ago. Mr. E. R. Sykes, of London, has kindly compared it with the type of *I. dispar* Sowb., and informs me that it is quite distinct, confirming the opinion I had already formed from a study of the description and figures of that species. From other West American species it is readily distinguished by the peculiar sculpture, dorsal keel and the coloration of the girdle scales.

Sagda (?) *Gabbi* n. sp.

Shell depressed, with low, conoid-convex spire, round periphery and somewhat flattened, convex base, rather deeply indented around the minute umbilical perforation; *solid* though rather thin; whitish corneous or faintly buff; the surface rather dull though shining, smooth except for irregular, *very faint* growth-marks. Whorls about $5\frac{1}{2}$, convex, slowly widening, the last decidedly wider, not descending in front. Suture impressed and narrowly translucent-margined below. Aperture subvertical, a little oblique, lunate; peristome evenly curved, sharp-edged, the *columellar margin lined with white callus inside*, and reflexed in the vicinity of the umbilical perforation, nearly concealing it.

Alt. 7, greater diam. 11, lesser diam. 10 mm. (Type).

Alt. 8, greater diam. 12, lesser diam. 10.8 mm. (specimen in Ponsonby Coll.).

San Domingo (W. M. Gabb!).

Compared with *Helix effusa* Pfr. (Monographia, V, p. 105, Tryon, Manual II, p. 163), of which part of the original lot collected by Smith are before me, this species is more solid, with smaller perforation, smoother surface and fewer, more rapidly widening whorls; but it is especially distinguished by the different form of the peristome. In *effusa* the basal lip (in a ventral view of the shell) is seen to bend forward in a broad convex lobe, the outer point of the curve extending as far forward as the insertion of the outer lip; and upon the base the usual direction of the arcuate growth-lines is reversed. In the new species, while there is a slight bend, no such effuse condition of the basal lip is developed.

This species is described from four specimens collected by Gabb (the types), and one in the collection of Mr. John Ponsonby, of London. The latter is slightly larger, and, at first glance, seems to have the aperture more vertical, but this is caused by the breaking away of the upper portion of the lip-edge.

The columellar callus becomes a little heavier, slightly convex, toward the lower end of columella. Upon breaking a specimen a minute embryonic shell was found. The species is therefore probably viviparous, as I have shown some other species of *Thysanophora* and *Sagda* to be. The callous lining of the interior in the columellar region is conspicuous in this species but absent in *H. effusa* Pfr. Both species seem to me referable to *Sagda* rather than to *Thysanophora*; but the two genera are intimately allied.